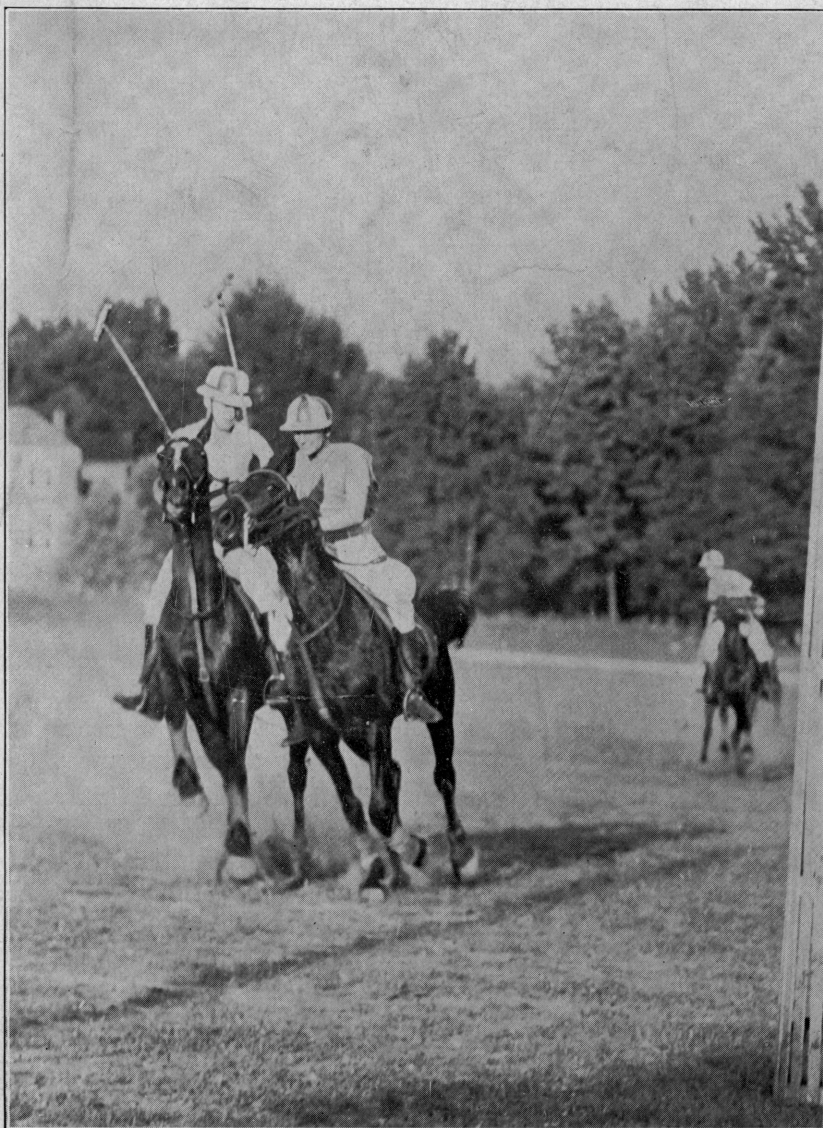


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The AUBURN ALUMNUS



"A Ride-Out"
(See Page 7)

17:2

February 1936



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CHEVROLET

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

**FLOWERS PRESENTED BY
MONTGOMERY ALUMNI TO
UNIV. ALA. PRESIDENT**

The alumni of the University of Alabama, in Montgomery on February 23, honored President Denny with a luncheon. The Auburn Alumni Association on that occasion presented to President Denny a basket of flowers as a tribute to the work which he has done for the State of Alabama. The letter which President Denny addressed to the Montgomery Auburn Alumni Association follows:

"This letter is designed to express my gratitude to each and every member of the Montgomery Alumni Association of Auburn who had any part in presenting to me, at the luncheon held in Montgomery on Saturday, the beautiful basket of flowers.

"I value beyond all words this gracious courtesy, and I greatly desire to acknowledge my appreciation of the generous and handsome gift as well as the spirit that prompted it.

"I am adding that I feel certain that all who were present at the luncheon shared the sentiment which I am conveying."

AUBURN ODDITIES

Tradition has it that some exceedingly strange things have taken place at Auburn in the course of its century of existence:

The first depot agent was Mr. Sanford Thornton. His wife was the mother of 25 children—15 boys and 10 girls.

* * *

One of the early Baptist ministers was correctly addressed as Rev. Edwin Champion Baptist Bowler Wheeler Nicholas Dema Stephen Resden Carter Jackson Moore Thomas. He signed his name as E. C. B. D. Thomas.

* * *

Mr. Drake and wife kept a boarding house and at one time they had boarding with them the Drakes, Kidds, Lambs, and Whales. The Drakes and Whales became enemies and the Whales moved to the residence of the Birds, which was just across the street.

* * *

Jethro Walker erected one tombstone to three wives.

* * *

Billie Mitchell, familiarly known as Uncle Billie, made his family promise to bury him on a feather bed, fully dressed with his boots beside him. The vault, large enough for such a burial, is easily identified in the cemetery today.

THE AUBURN ALUMNUS

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IN THIS ISSUE:

Life-Work of Dr. Cary Memorialized.....	3
Auburn Before the Civil War.....	4
Pioneer Work of Alabama Station.....	6
Polo at Auburn.....	7
Colonel Franke.....	7
Enrollment Increases—State Funds Decrease.....	8
Curing a Railroad's Ills by Salesmanship.....	9
About the College.....	10
Blue Key Seeks Alumni Cooperation.....	11
What Became of the Classmates?.....	12
Federated Engineering Societies.....	15
In Memoriam.....	16

1936 Football Schedule

Sept. 25—B'ham-Southern (Friday night).....	Montgomery
Oct. 3—Tulane.....	New Orleans
Oct. 10—Tennessee.....	Knoxville
Oct. 17—Univ. of Detroit.....	Detroit, Mich.
Oct. 24—Georgia.....	Columbus
Oct. 31—Santa Clara Univ.	San Francisco
Nov. 7—Georgia Tech.....	Atlanta
Nov. 14—L. S. U.	Birmingham
Nov. 21—Loyola (South).....	(Home-Coming) Auburn
Nov. 28—Florida.....	Montgomery



Portrait of
Dr. Charles Allen Cary
By Mrs. Clyde J. Moore

THE AUBURN ALUMNUS

VOLUME XVII

AUBURN, ALABAMA

NUMBER 2

Life-Work of Dr. Charles Allen Cary Memorialized With Impressive Ceremony During Short Course

IT IS fitting that, in the turmoil and stress of life, we pause and pay tribute to those who have gone before. As we travel along life's highway, we are brought face to face with the fact that life is brief and that, ere long, we too, shall fall asleep.

"We are assembled here to pay tribute to one of Alabama's great men, Dr. Charles Allen Cary. Dr. Cary was a scholar, a teacher, a leader and a mold of men. To the north, south, east, and west, and in many foreign countries, his students have entered fields of successful service.

"For thirty years I sat at the feet of this great instructor and gained knowledge from his teaching and inspiration from his example. On the morning of April 23, 1935, when a 'phone call came from his home, I rushed over, and, upon entering his room, found that death had preceded me . . . my friend, my leader, my teacher was gone. There is an emptiness in my life that cannot be filled."

Following a solemn musical prelude and a touching invocation by the Rev. S. B. Hay, of Auburn, Dr. I. S. McAdory, acting dean of the veterinary school and State veterinarian, paid the above poignant tribute to inaugurate the Memorial Service held in Langdon Hall for the late Dr. Cary at 2:00 p. m., Friday, February 21.

Regretfully absent from the service because of illness were the venerable Deans John J. Wilmore and George Petrie, friends, neighbors, and colleagues of Dr. Cary for more than four decades.

The Honorable R. J. Goode, of Montgomery, commissioner of agriculture, and long a close associate of Dr. Cary in state administrative and legislative activities, next paid eloquent homage to the sterling qualities of the man recognized throughout the

South as the father of its livestock industry.

Dr. R. E. Jackson, chief representative of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry in Alabama, followed with reminiscences covering thirty years of professional association with Dr. Cary. Dr. J. C. Flynn, of Kansas City, Mo., president of the American Veterinary Medical Association,

Clyde J. Moore, of Auburn, and a bronze memorial tablet. The portrait and tablet, temporarily mounted on a common base, were unveiled by Mrs. Phoebe Cary Shoemaker.

In an impressive address, Pres. L. N. Duncan accepted the memorials on the part of the Institute and spoke feelingly of his quarter century association with Dr. Cary, stating that the portrait and tablet would be permanently installed on the walls of the Veterinary Library as a source of inspiration to oncoming generations.

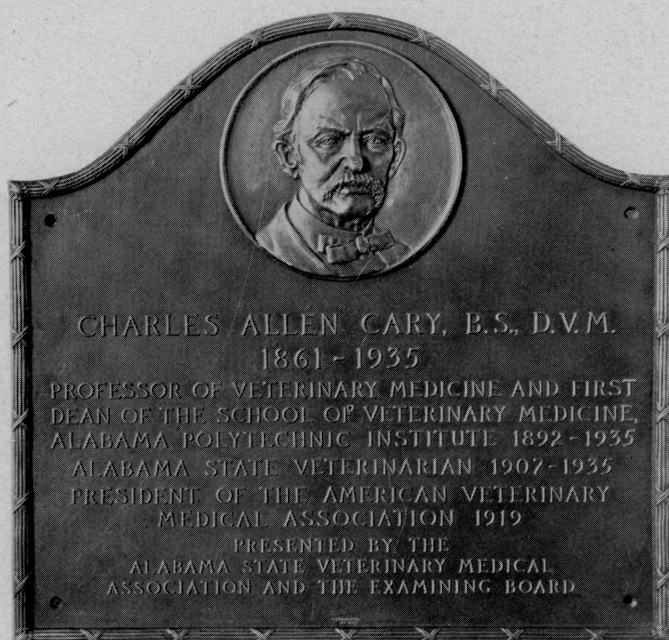
After graduating at Iowa State College in 1885 and 1887, Dr. Cary came to Auburn in 1892 where his remarkable teaching developed into a school of veterinary medicine of which he was appointed dean. In 1907 the Alabama Legislature created the office of State veterinarian, and he was immediately named for this office.

Already in 1906 Dr. Cary, in cooperation with Dr. Jackson, had begun an educational campaign which 21 years later was to rid the State of the Texas fever tick. The program was by no means easy. Much opposition

developed in various counties to the periodic dipping of cattle. Vats were blown up, prosecutions in court resulted—but Dr. Cary, realizing the ultimate importance of the program to the people of the State, never faltered in his campaign to make Alabama a tick-free State. This goal was reached in 1930.

If Dr. Cary had been living on October 12, 1935, he would have seen the completion of another of his campaigns. On that day last fall the campaign to rid the State of bovine tuberculosis was completed.

A campaign to eradicate Bang's disease is now underway, directed by Dr. Jackson and Dr. McAdory.



BOTH THE BRONZE TABLET PICTURED ABOVE AND THE PORTRAIT REPRODUCED ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE HAVE BEEN HUNG IN THE LIBRARY OF THE SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE.

an office held 17 years ago by Dr. Cary, presented a single white rose, emblematic of the purity of purpose exemplified in the former Dean's life and accomplishments.

As a friend and colleague of half a life-time, Dr. J. S. Andrade, of Huntsville, president of the Alabama Veterinary Medical Examining Board, spoke briefly of Dr. Cary's unflinching honesty in his many years of unselfish service to the State and nation. Dr. T. M. Dennis, of Clanton, president of the Alabama Veterinary Medical Association, for the association and the examining board, presented to the Alabama Polytechnic Institute a life-sized oil portrait of Dr. Cary by Mrs.

Auburn Before The Civil War

ON THE banks of a creek near Auburn lived a tribe of Indians in the days before the coming of the white man. In this tribe a beautiful Indian maiden, Luwenda, was wooed and won by the handsome young brave, Chewakla. In the twilight these lovers were accustomed to walk along the banks of the stream which winds through the hills beside and beyond the falls. According to the custom of the tribe it was unlawful for them to be married since they were cousins. Upon a definite refusal of Chief Red Jacket to alter the tribal custom the lovers leaped from a high rock cliff which jutted out over the waters, thus ending their lives together rather than living them separately. Forever afterward the creek has been known as Chewakla—in memoriam. So states the Indian legend.

All of Auburn's history has not had so much of a romantic tinge. When Alabama became a state in 1819, the eastern area, in which Auburn is located, was a semi-wilderness belonging to the Creek Indians. According to the policy of the national government of the United States a treaty was made with the Indians on March 4, 1832, by which they agreed to cede their territory to the government in exchange for lands west of the Mississippi. Removal was practically complete by 1836 and settlers began to come into the newly opened territory.

Before the actual settlers of Auburn arrived a missionary of the Methodist Church, the Rev. Morgan Terrentine, worked among the Indian tribes. It is supposed that reports made by this missionary of excellent water and healthful climate interested prospective settlers in the region. The Indians did not meekly submit to the coming of the white man even after the treaty had been made. A Jones family was massacred shortly after the arrival of the settlers; their cabin was burned and members of the family were hanged to limbs of trees.

In the next year, 1837, Samuel Nunn and family settled between Auburn and Tuskegee in an area where there were few whites. A stockade was built for protection, but the Indians attacked even this. The attack was not successful,

The material for this section of the centenary sketch of Auburn has been drawn entirely from the *Early History of Auburn* by Mrs. W. B. Frazier and from a manuscript copy of a *History of Auburn* by Miss Mary Reese, a first cousin of Mrs. Frazier. The latter work has been used more extensively since it is more complete than the one which preceded it. The manuscript is in the possession of Dr. George Petrie.—Editor.

but the place was no longer considered safe for residence. Mr. Nunn, therefore, moved his family into Auburn and built a place on property now owned by the College.

Beginning in 1836, many planters came to Auburn and surrounding areas. Of most importance to Auburn was the Harper Family. There were eight sons and three daughters in the immediate family besides a number of relatives.

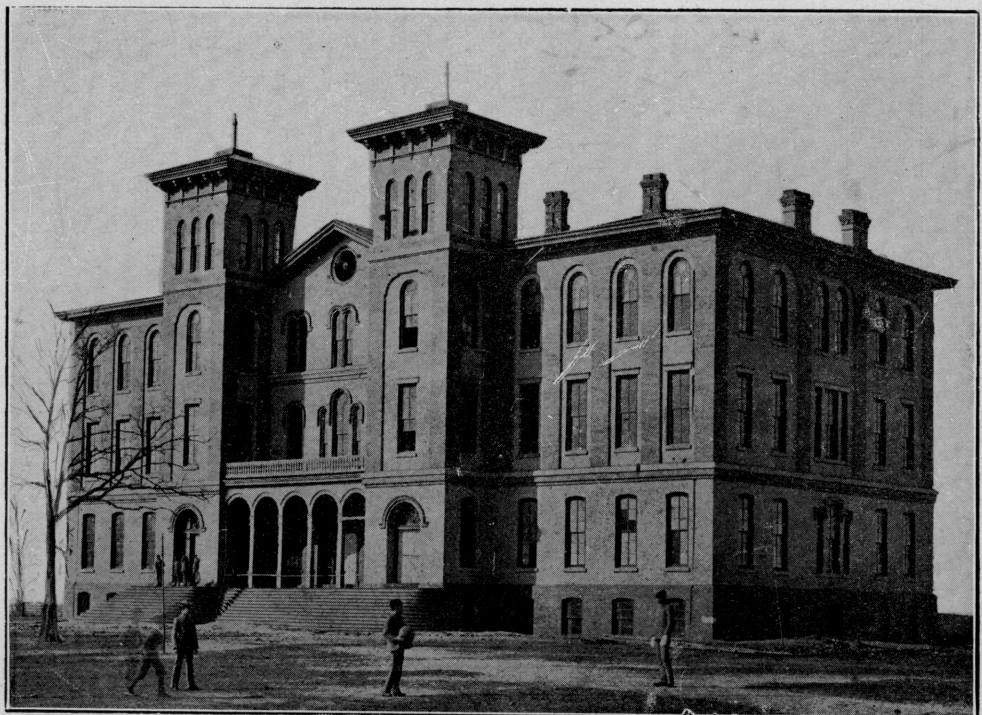
The deed to land in the East Alabama area, including Auburn, was made to William H. Harper, on February 5, 1835, and approved by the

President of the United States on December 26, 1836.

The first house to be built in the town was erected by Judge John J. Harper. As was usual in that time, it was a double-log house with a connecting hall and shed rooms. It stood in the rear of property owned by the late Mr. Julius Wright.

The Harpers were most active in affairs of all sorts, especially matters of civic importance. They worked on charters, gave lands for churches, developed the area in many ways. It happened, however, that the family was tubercular and short-lived. There are no living descendants of the family at the present time.

The town was founded and prospering, but as yet it had no name. Many were suggested. During the period of discussion of a name, Thomas Harper made a business trip to Georgia during which he stopped for the night at the home of a wealthy Jones County planter—a Mr. Taylor. There was a young lady in the family who had just returned from boarding school—Miss Lizzie Taylor. Mr. Harper told Miss Taylor of the town, and she suggested the name of Auburn for the village spoken of by Goldsmith in his poem, "The Deserted Village." Mr. Harper returned with the suggestion and it was adopted.



OLD EAST ALABAMA COLLEGE BUILDING, ERECTED 1857

In the following year, Mr. Harper returned to Jones County, Georgia, for his bride. Returning to Auburn they lived in the first frame house to be constructed in the town—a structure standing on the present site of the Thomas Hotel.

Shortly after the name of Auburn was adopted, the Post Office was established and Auburn was on the map. The first Post Office was located on the college campus opposite the old Presbyterian Church.

The town developed rapidly. Ten years after its founding the new town had eight dry goods stores, several grocery stores, a large shoe factory, a carriage factory, a bakery, jewelry stores and drug stores, a market, two newspapers and a water-cure establishment. A few years later Professor Darby, president of the Auburn Masonic Female College, had established a factory in which he produced the famous Darby's Fluid, "good in all cases of sickness, (an) excellent disinfectant, made only by Prof. Darby, A. M., at his manufactory at Auburn. Sold by all druggists and at the factory."

The railroad was built in 1847. Judge Harper had the original contract, but he did not live to see the work completed. The road was built to West Point by the slaves of a Mrs. Jordan. Prior to the time of the railroad, of course, travel was to be had by stage and by private coach. Both before and after the building of the railway large numbers of people continued to come to Auburn and establish permanent residences.

Social life in the town in the early days was much as it was in other places in the ante-bellum South. Chroniclers of the days mention Fourth-of-July barbecues, corn shuckings, Christmas feastings, weddings, fairs, family reunions, birthday celebrations, and picnics on the legendary Chewakla. In addition to local festivities it seems that Auburn had a wider reputation as a resort; it was customary for Montgomery people to spend some weeks here during the summer in its leading boarding houses.

Visitors of importance who came prior to the Civil War included such men as William L. Yancey, Alexander H. Stephens, Robert Toombs, Benjamin Hill, and Raphael Semmes. Mrs. W. L. Yancey made her home in Auburn for a time.

Auburn's church life began with the advent of the first settlers. As has been previously indicated the Methodists were numerous and it was this group that organized the first church.

(Continued on Page 17)

Auburn's Oldest Pioneer Resident Dies December 29 at Age of 85



MRS. W. B. FRAZIER

MANY AUBURN alumni will learn with regret of the passing on December 29 of Mrs. W. B. Frazier—one of Auburn's oldest citizens and one of its most beloved. Mrs. Frazier was 85 years of age at the time of her death; having for sometime enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest Auburnite.

In the monograph written by her in 1920 dealing with the early history of Auburn, she wrote: "My own house is one of the few left. I am told that it was originally two rooms, and that the grounds around it were called China Walker's calf pasture, because of the fact that a number of calves roamed at large over the place, there being no stock law in those days. The house was remodelled in 1859. My parents came here in 1845. My father was a young lawyer of 23 years. He built the little cottage opposite the negro school-house, and it was there

that I was born in 1850. I am today the oldest born citizen in the town."

Mrs. Frazier was Miss Mary Reese. She was married to Mr. W. B. Frazier who died several years ago. She is survived by two sons, Frank Frazier, of Opelika, and Alex Frazier, of Auburn. A third son, Hardaway, died in Birmingham two years ago.

All over the South Mrs. Frazier was famous for her Negro dialect readings. In addition she found time to write the *Early History of Auburn*, which has been used extensively in this issue of *The Alumnus* in the writing of the centenary sketch of the town.

Mrs. Frazier, in her living and thinking, was typical of the best in the "Old South." She expresses the idea in her writings that the Civil War was a thing to be regretted—but fought. In the period of reconstruction, likewise, she typified those who knew how to lose—yet win.

Pioneer Work of Alabama Station

Has added millions to income of farmers in state

(This article appeared in the February issue of *The Progressive Farmer*. It is reprinted here through courtesy of that publication and Dean Funchess.)

THE ALABAMA Agricultural Experiment Station began its work under the Hatch Act of Congress in February 1888. Among many lines of work promptly started, a few require special mention as the pioneer experiments in the United States.

G. F. Atkinson, at Auburn, made the first experiments looking to the control of rust on the cotton plant; his consequent recommendation of potash as a control measure has been followed to this date. The resulting savings to cotton farmers are beyond calculation. Atkinson also conducted extended investigations on the root-gall disease, or nematode injury, of cotton, vegetables, and numerous other plants.

J. S. Newman early made field experiments at Auburn that showed the advantages of shallow cultivation for corn and cotton. He also started the first of the cotton fertilizer experiments made on private farms. It was the continuation and enlargement of cooperative fertilizer experiments which later, under his successors, resulted in the collection here of the most extensive mass of data then on record regarding the requirements of field crops on various soil types.

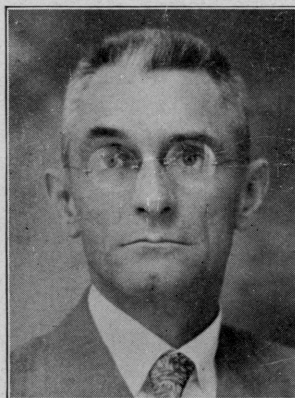
The pioneer American experiments showing the frequent need for the inoculation of vetches, clovers, and certain other leguminous plants were made by J. F. Duggar and published in 1897, 1898, and 1899 as Alabama Station bulletins. They were conducted both at Auburn and on many farms throughout the state, at first with cultures imported from Germany.

Avoiding Soft Pork

The first American studies of soft pork, found here to result from feeding or grazing hogs on peanuts, chufas, etc., and of its partial correction by including a small quantity of cottonseed meal for a short time in the ration, were made at Auburn by Duggar. The results were published in station bulletins in 1897, 1898, and 1899.

P. H. Mell, who acted as meteorologist for many years, contributed a notable work in "Climatology of Alabama." In this work Mell reworked records taken from 1811 to 1890, in-

By
M. J. FUNCHESS AND STATION STAFF



DIRECTOR FUNCHESS

cluding "General Phenomena from 1811 to 1890." This work is comprehensive, valuable, and interesting even today.

Cotton variety tests conducted over a 47-year period beginning in 1888 show that the best variety of cotton in a given locality yields about \$5 per acre more than some other good varieties. During the past 20 years, wilt-resistant varieties have been developed that have been worth millions of dollars to farmers. The Stoneville and D. P. L. varieties of cotton are recommended for the non-wilt-infested lands of North and Central Alabama, while Cook, Cleve-wilt, and Dixie Triumph, all wilt-resistant strains, are best for lands infested with wilt in Central and South Alabama.

The best variety of corn for a given area is so much better than the ordinary varieties that the difference between profit and loss on the crop may depend upon it. The leading varieties of corn for North Alabama are Mosby, Douthit, and Indian Chief. For Central Alabama, Mosby and Whatley are recommended. Douthit and Whatley are best for South Alabama.

Fertilizer Recommendations

Alabama farmers spend annually from ten to fifteen million dollars for fertilizers. The most important problem confronting the farmer is the right kind and quantity of fertilizer for cotton or corn. More than 250 experiments conducted from 1911 to 1928 showed conclusively that 400 pounds of superphosphate per acre, 200 of nitrate of soda, and 50 of

muriate of potash produced cotton more economically than larger or smaller quantities of these materials. More refined and comprehensive experiments from 1929 to 1935 show that 600 pounds per acre of a 6-8-4 fertilizer is more economical than any other grade. It produced about \$7 worth of cotton per acre more than a 3-8-5 fertilizer. On the cotton acreage in the state, the difference between the efficiency of the best and the commonly used fertilizers would be sufficient to pay the entire fertilizer bill.

Field tests conducted during the past 20 years have shown that only nitrogenous fertilizers are profitable for corn on average Alabama land. The cheapest corn (22 cents per bushel) has been produced when 225 pounds of nitrate of soda or its equivalent was applied 40 days after planting. This much nitrogen cost about \$3.70, but it increased the corn yield by 17 bushels per acre.

Striking evidence of the value of legumes in rotations is found in the results of the oldest crop rotation experiments in the South, begun in 1896. Plots getting legumes with phosphate and potash are producing nearly 200 pounds more seed cotton per acre today than during the first ten years. Plots cropped continuously to cotton with phosphate and potash are producing little more than half the yields of the first ten years. On the basis of these and similar experiments, farmers of Alabama have increased their plantings of winter legumes from a few hundred pounds in 1922 to 6,500,000 pounds in 1934, an acreage worth \$800,000 annually above the cost of seeding. Other experiments have given even more striking results in that winter legumes in the cropping system have increased per acre cotton yields more than 500 pounds of seed cotton and corn yield as much as 25 bushels.

Crotalaria Builds Soils

In the state, *Crotalaria spectabilis* is a relatively new summer legume which can be used as an excellent soil building crop. In 1931, at the Sand Mountain Station, the seed of a good crop of crotalaria was allowed to scatter over the ground on which it grew. During late winter the plants and seed were turned into the ground. No

(Continued on Page 19)

Polo At Auburn

BY COL. G. H. FRANKE

HISTORICAL record carries us back to at least 600 years before Christ, when polo was being played in Persia. Twenty-five centuries later, in the Fall of 1931, we witnessed its inception at Auburn. It was begun at the special request of the then President, Doctor Bradford Knapp. He had been so urged by Dr. S. V. Sanford, president of the University of Georgia, where the sport had been under way for several years. The University of Florida, the only other southern college then having this activity, had provided Polo for its students for about a year.

To maintain this distinctive sport at Auburn has not been easy. The athletic department has not been able to give financial support but the college appropriates \$400 annually to its support. For this all students are admitted to games without charge. Limited support means, of course, that officers, enlisted men and students have worked together whole-heartedly to make polo possible. Students groom their own mounts, clean equipment, paint side boards and assist in the maintenance of the field. They purchase much of their playing equipment and share in the expense of visiting teams and in the cost of their own trips.

Captain T. S. Gunby was the first appointed coach. Too much credit cannot be given him for the great success achieved in the first four years of the sport. His ingenuity and enthusiasm seemed contagious. He was ably assisted the first three years by Captain J. V. Phelps and last year by Captain W. J. Klepinger. The latter has taken over the head coaching job this year, assisted by Captain J. L. McKinnon. These officers have given liberally of their time without compensation to make the sport a success.

Except for some training of mounts by old players during the first semester, the period of preparation and play covers the whole of the second semester. A careful check would indicate that coaches and members of the polo squad devote at least as much, if not more, time to this sport than do those engaged in other team sports. Only available horses limit the size of the squad. The initial squad each year is restricted to 40 candidates. Several times this number would turn out if mounts could be provided. As the season progresses the squad is re-

duced to 24. Strict training rules are imposed.

Each year sees an influx of Freshmen who experience the novelty of seeing their first polo game. For those who read this article and have little or no knowledge of the game the following brief description may be of



COL. FRANKE — CAPT. GUNBY

interest: Of the more familiar sports it is perhaps most analogous to basketball with the center removed. Now mount your two forwards and your two backs upon fast horses and equip each with a mallet some four feet long. With goal posts at either end, line up your opposing teams at the center of a field some 300 yards long and 150 yards wide. Toss a ball, made of bamboo root and a little larger than a baseball, between the opposing teams and have them strive to knock it between the goal posts. In all other athletic sports you have the coordination of mind and muscles in the man and in some there is also teamwork and violent contact of human bodies. In polo you have all these things, but also you add rapidly moving and highly spirited polo ponies. There is also violent contact of their bodies. The pony possesses somewhat a mind of his own and the game requires the coordination of his mind and muscular reaction to be fitted into that of the rider.

(Continued on Page 20)

Colonel Franke

LT. COL. Gustav H. Franke, commanding officer of Auburn's R. O. T. C. unit, completes his tour of duty here this summer, according to announcement from the War Department ordering his transfer to the Army War College in Washington. Since coming to Auburn Colonel Franke has so completely identified himself with the College, its interests and welfare, that Auburn thinks of his departure as a distinct loss.

Likewise, the Colonel is not enthusiastic about leaving. He likes the ROTC work generally, and at Auburn he has found it particularly pleasant. He came here because he wanted to come. Having inspected the unit in 1928, he made up his mind that he liked the place and the people. The Auburn assignment came as a result of one of the very few efforts ever made on his part to "get to a particular place."

The Colonel likes Auburn men. He says that they are not subject to being driven but lead exceptionally well. This, he believes, is due in part to the fact that Auburn has in its student body a large percentage of the old Anglo-Saxon stock. He counts on material of this kind to make good soldiers.

Colonel Franke is pleased with the reception accorded his work by the faculty and administration. He has received splendid cooperation here, he says. This, he believes, is generally true over the United States between college administrations and ROTC units. He points out that a year ago the War Department was unable to fill about one hundred applications from high schools and colleges for ROTC units. Since that time Congress has appropriated an additional million dollars to promote the work. As a result of this, new units are being established—notably the junior unit established in Opelika high school in the fall of 1935.

Following the precedents set by his two immediate predecessors, Majors Kennedy and Hatch, the unit at Auburn has maintained the "Excellent Rating." This record completes the sixteenth consecutive year in which Auburn has received such a record, being equalled in this respect only by the University of Missouri and the University of California at Berkeley.

Colonel Franke came to Auburn after a career of wide experience in the army. He finished at West Point with the Class of 1911. From 1912 to

(Continued on Page 20)

Enrollment Increases---State Funds Decrease

THE Board of Trustees of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute—at a meeting in the office of Governor Graves on February 12—were informed by Pres. L. N. Duncan that Auburn is operating this year with 23 per cent more students than were enrolled last year and, on the other hand, with a substantial reduction in funds.

Dr. Duncan said that enrollment for all of the 1934-35 session was 1912 against 2332 to date this session, with a few more to enroll before the final date for registration, February 15. Since 1932-33 Auburn's enrollment has increased 35 per cent.

"While more students require more classrooms, more laboratory equipment and supplies, and more instructors our funds have declined substantially from a year ago," Dr. Duncan commented. "We have paid to date this session 60 per cent of our reduced salaries; and we can't expect to pay more than this unless more state funds become available. At present we are expecting only 26.43 per cent of our state appropriations, but hoping that the legislature now in session will give us relief. With the help of student fees and federal funds, we have paid to date 60 per cent of our salaries due but we don't know how long this can continue."

Dr. Duncan reported that Auburn has enrolled this year 870 freshmen. Previously only two freshman classes at Auburn exceeded 600; and they were the class of 1930-31 with 613 and the class of 1934-35 with 672.

The school of agriculture now has more than twice as many students as were enrolled a year ago. This is due to a big increase in the freshman class, the total of which in agriculture is 109. The total in agriculture last year was 105. "The records show," Dr. Duncan added, "that enrollment in each school at Auburn increased this year over last. Our total increase is about twice the average for the nation."

"In addition to teaching more students we must continue to add new courses to meet the requirements in a social structure which is ever changing and always become more complicated. To illustrate, we are now teaching four times as many subjects as were taught at Auburn twenty years ago. This increase is a re-

sponse to increased demands for higher education which Auburn must meet to grow and serve."

Going back to the beginning of the 1932-33 session, Dr. Duncan said that while enrollment has increased from that date to this by 35 per cent, the Auburn faculty has failed to receive \$476,649.54 of the salaries due under a reduced budget. "This enormous penalty," he said, "covers the period of October 1, 1932, to January 31, 1936. It is increasing each month and will continue to increase until funds are available to pay reduced salaries in full."

Dr. Duncan told the governing board that Auburn must have more rooms for students to occupy if this institution is to grow. "We have about reached the point of saturation of student living rooms and classrooms and laboratories," he added.

The board approved the operating budget for the current school year, this being the first meeting of the Auburn board since February 22, 1935.

They also authorized President Duncan to represent Auburn on a committee composed of Gov. Graves and the presidents of Auburn, the University, and Montevallo, empowered to lease Radio Station WAPI in Birmingham for a period beginning at the expiration of the present lease on July 31, 1937.

Dr. Duncan praised the faculty for their loyalty in spite of the enormous sacrifice suffered. He insisted, however, that the very life of Auburn is now involved and made an earnest appeal for enough money to meet the appropriations made by the 1935 legislature.

Members of the Auburn board are: Gov. Bibb Graves, Supt. J. A. Keller, Dr. George Blue, Montgomery; H. H. Conner, Eufaula; C. S. Culver, Gadsden; Paul S. Haley, Jasper; Dr. Victor H. Hanson, Birmingham; Judge H. D. Merrill, Anniston; Dr. W. H. Oates, Mobile; Edw. A. O'Neal, Florence; J. A. Rogers, Gainesville; and Col. T. D. Samford, Opelika.

Will You Continue Your Support?

The Alumnus appreciates the support which has been accorded it by Auburn Alumni during the last year. We hope for the continuance of that support during 1936. Your payment of dues is a vote to make the magazine a better publication and the service from the Alumni office a more complete service.

O. T. IVEY, '26, *Acting Secretary.*

Name ----- Class -----

Address -----

Supporting dues to June 30, 1936 -----	\$10
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Curing a Railroad's Ills by Salesmanship

"Katy" Is Staging a Comeback

(Reprinted through courtesy of The Magazine of Wall Street)

MATTHEW S. SLOAN ("Mat," as he is familiarly known—and he likes it)—chairman and president of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co., is unique among the railway executives of the United States. He not only performs the customary duties of those two offices with characteristic efficiency, but is also traffic solicitor *par excellence* of the entire road.

The word "solicitor" is used advisedly, for Mr. Sloan is just that with respect to traffic on the railroad of which he is the head. I mean he is not merely a traffic director, a title that a great many of our railroads have. The holder of that title is a man who spends most of his time in a swivel chair at his desk telling other men in the traffic department *how* to get the business. Mr. Sloan actually goes out and gets a lot of it himself, and also finds out why the men in his traffic department do not get the rest.

Therein lies the difference, and also Mr. Sloan's uniqueness as the double-barrelled head of the MKT Railroad.

When nearly two years ago he was elected chairman of that railroad, with a little more than 3,000 miles of operated line, general surprise was expressed in railroad and banking circles. It was pointed out that he had spent the past 17 years running public utilities in Brooklyn and New York. "What does 'Mat' Sloan know about running a railroad?" was heard on every side.

No one knew better than "Mat" himself that he had everything to learn about the technical side of operating a railroad. But he was firmly of the opinion that he did not need to acquire so much technical knowledge of that subject, but rather to put into use plenty of common sense and still more salesmanship.

With respect to the MKT, of which he had been a director for about a year, Mr. Sloan knew, when he became chairman, that there were several specific and vital problems to be solved:

BY PIERCE H. FULTON

(1) To familiarize himself with the property and its personnel. (2) To become acquainted with the section of the country and its people, served by the lines of the railroad, (3) To put as much additional traffic over the rails as possible.



MATTHEW S. SLOAN, '01

In taking up task No. 1, Mr. Sloan soon found many unnecessary expenses to be greatly reduced and even eliminated. This he did with an axe well sharpened by many years of experience as a public utility executive. It did not take him long to solve problem No. 2—getting acquainted with the personnel of the railroad. Every member of it soon found that, while they could not address him as "Mat," they could approach him easily on any subject pertaining to the railroad. They also found that in their new chief they had a man who expected them to do their best, and trusted them to do it, until compelled to do other-

wise. Even more, they found in him a real friend.

In dealing with problem No. 3—getting acquainted with MKT territory and its people, Mr. Sloan began to travel up and down the road, calling on shippers, small and large, making speeches before all sorts of organizations, going fishing and hunting with potential big shippers. In short, in the last two years, or nearly so, he has done everything in his power to make friends for the MKT and to get them to ship over that railroad. He has come in contact with 10,000 actual and potential shippers.

Mr. Sloan spends most of his time in the places in which he thinks traffic is to be had, whether on or off MKT lines. He is in New York only for brief periods to hold directors' meetings and to perform the more or less routine duties of chairman of the board. Even then he is getting traffic for the MKT. Only recently the head of his traffic department in New York City reported to his chief that he had not been successful in getting several carloads of high-class freight that were about to be shipped from New York to the Pacific Coast and wondered if he could help. Mr. Sloan at once found that one of the directors in the company that would make the shipments was one of his hundreds of good friends. He immediately got into touch with the man who, in turn, took the matter up with the traffic director. That was Friday afternoon. The next Monday morning Mr. Sloan had the promise that the four carloads of freight would be routed over the MKT just as far as it could haul them. He then set to work to find out why his traffic department had not got the other six cars that had been sent over a competing line in the Southwest, or why he had not been told about them.

Again while in New York he learned
(Continued on Page 17)

About The College

BY P. O. DAVIS, '16
Executive Secretary

STUDENT ROOMS AT AUBURN

It is a fact that student rooms in Auburn were almost all filled at the beginning of the 1935-36 session. A survey indicated fully 95 per cent of the rooms occupied.

While this condition existed it is expected that more rooms will be available for the 1936-37 session. Citizens of Auburn are making them available.

Graduation of the senior class will leave that number for new students, and fraternities will expand slightly,—all of which indicates that Auburn will have rooms for another big freshman class to enter at the beginning of the next session. They will be housed comfortably next year.

Alumni, therefore, are asked to send good students to Auburn. Please don't forget that we are looking for students who are qualified to do high-grade college work and who have the energy and the ambition to do the best work for which they are qualified.

MORE ABOUT AUBURN FUNDS

President Duncan reported recently to the Board of Trustees that faculty salary losses from October 1, 1932 to January 1, 1936 total \$476,649.54. This is the difference between what they were paid during this period and what they would have been paid if they had received their budgeted salaries. And the budgeted salaries of the faculty followed a reduction at the beginning of the fiscal year 1932-33.

These losses are still being suffered. So far this session faculty salaries have been paid at the rate of 60 per cent of the amount due each month. State funds are being received at the rate of 26 per cent of State appropriations but, so far, 60 per cent payment was made possible by other than State funds.

Obviously Auburn professors and instructors have "hit it hard" and are still "hitting it hard." Everyone is hoping that the legislature now in session will provide relief. The majority of Auburn salaries are low when paid in full and when reduced 40 per cent they are below a standard of decent living.

NO STUDENT JOBS AVAILABLE

Once more it is necessary to remind our alumni and friends that we do not have jobs to offer students to earn part of their expenses while in college. We are overrun with requests of this kind and hardly a day passes without one or more requests. Letters from prospective students making inquiry about work for the next session have been coming for several months.

To all requests the standard reply is that no jobs are available; and, furthermore, students who come to Auburn unprepared financially are at a great disadvantage even though some of them find little jobs in the town.

Please advise such students that home is the place to make their financial arrangements. It is unwise to delay these arrangements until the eve of college opening.

CHEMISTRY LIBRARY ENDOWED

As a bequest from the will of the late Miss Unity D. Dancy of Decatur, the Alabama Polytechnic Institute has received \$12,000 as an endowment for chemistry and metallurgy. The money has been invested and, by act of the board of trustees, the income will be expended for books, magazines and other periodicals to go into the library of the School of Chemistry.

It is expected that a splendid library will be thus established in time. And Auburn will always be grateful to Miss Dancy.

ENROLLMENT STATISTICS

Total enrollment for the second semester of the current session at Auburn is 2,096. This exceeds one year ago by 372.

The grand total for the current session is 2,340. This compares with 1,912 for the 1934-35 session,—an increase of 22 per cent for this year over last.

An analysis of the current enrollment shows that the senior class is larger than the junior class of a year ago, this being a very unusual occurrence. Freshmen students total 870 against 672 a year ago. Incidentally 65 new freshmen enrolled at the opening of the second semester of the 1935-36 session.

These enrollment figures were reported by President Duncan at the meeting of the board of trustees on February 12. Governor Graves and other members of the board were delighted.

And we shall have room for more good students next session.

HONORARY DEGREES CONFERRED

Through the honor route four distinguished Alabamians have become alumni of Auburn. They are Governor Graves, Senator Bankhead, Senator Black, and Dr. J. A. Keller, state superintendent of education. The Degrees were formally approved by the board of trustees at their meeting on February 12. During this action of the board, Colonel Thomas D. Samford presided.

Citations for these degrees are as follows:

Governor Bibb Graves

Upon Bibb Graves, an Alabamian by birth, by ancestry, by ideals, by training, by service; graduate of the University of Alabama (BCE) in 1893; Yale University (LL.B.) in 1896; successful lawyer; intelligent legislator; courageous soldier; distinguished statesman; outstanding leader and faithful servant in behalf of humanity, the Alabama Polytechnic Institute confers the degree of Doctor of Humanities or Doctor of Human Letters, *honoris causa*.

Senator Hugo L. Black

Upon Hugo LaFayette Black, born in Clay County, Alabama; educated in the public schools and at the University of Alabama (LL.B., 1906); successful lawyer, able judge, courageous soldier, distinguished senator of the United States, the Alabama Polytechnic Institute confers the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

Senator John Hollis Bankhead

Upon John Hollis Bankhead, native Alabamian; educated in the public schools of his native state, at the University of Alabama (A.B., 1891), and at Georgetown Law School (LL.B., 1893); successful lawyer by profession; industrialist; outstanding state lawmaker; and distinguished senator of the United States, the Alabama Polytechnic Institute confers the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

Doctor James Albert Keller

Upon James Albert Keller, native of Alabama, educated in the public schools of Cullman County, at the Florence State Teachers College, at George Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee; a successful teacher in Alabama public schools, outstanding as a county superintendent of education, and now a distinguished servant and the leader of public education throughout Alabama as State Superintendent of Education, the Alabama Polytechnic Institute confers the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

Blue Key Seeks Alumni Cooperation In Project To Acquaint High School Seniors With Advantages At Auburn

BLUE KEY, outstanding organization of Auburn student leaders, is inaugurating this year a plan designed to acquaint high school students with the attractiveness of a college career at Auburn.

Each of the 30 Blue Key members will get in touch with the high school of which he is a graduate and make an engagement to speak to the upper classes this spring. The graduate of the high school and one other member of Blue Key will fill the engagement. In speaking to the various groups it is planned to cover as many phases of college activity as possible—scholastic, athletic, social, and fraternal.

Blue Key members will talk of class and laboratory work, honor societies, football, baseball, basketball, track, polo, horseback riding, wrestling, fencing, boxing, dancing, hikes, debating, dramatics, clubs, fraternities, churches, professors, coaches, boarding house ladies, grits and girls. For of such is the kingdom of Auburn.

In addition to the formal speeches, members will be available for personal conferences with those students who desire further information. President Harry Hooper suggests that cooperation between Blue Key and Auburn alumni in the localities to be visited will be helpful. Alumni may assist in arrangements and in some cases, perhaps, plan social functions at which Blue Key men may come into more intimate contact with prospective Auburnites.

Under the present plan, after utilizing all contacts which Blue Key has directly, only twenty-five to thirty high schools will be contacted. It is further suggested by President Hooper that principals of high schools who are Auburn men, or those who are not, may secure representatives from Blue Key to discuss Auburn with their graduating classes, if they so desire. Auburn men who live in areas not reached by Blue Key may also make arrangements of this sort.

Those alumni who desire to acquaint themselves with the movement may communicate with any one of the officers or members of Blue Key. These are:

Harry Hooper, Selma, president; G. E. McMillan, Tuskegee, vice-presi-

dent; R. D. Wilson, Montgomery, secretary; and W. B. Thomas, Huntsville, treasurer. Other members are: Charlie Adams, Alexander City; T. A. Broughton, Andalusia; L. V. Busenlener, Birmingham; H. Blomquist, Savannah, Georgia; M. H. Conner, Eufaula; Hardie Deer, Greenville; L. R. Ellenburg, Anniston; J. G. Finch, Moultrie, Ga.; P. Gilchrist, Courtland; Herman Harris, Clanton; B. N. Ivey, Beatrice; B. H. Johnson, Bessemer; A. H. Jackson, Hogansville, Ga.; H. T. Martin, Gainesville, Ga.; H. McFaden, Montgomery; H. E. McKenzie, Bainbridge, Ga.; G. McKinney, Collingswood, N. J.; W. C. Pease, III, Columbus, Ga.; S. G. Pugh, Eufaula; H. M. Renfroe, Opelika; Bill Smith, Auburn; Fred Thomas, Thomaston; C. M. Whorton, Gadsden; Carl Warren, Opelika; Mervin York, Monroeville.

This idea has come to Auburn from the Chapter of Blue Key in the University of Florida where the plan is working successfully. The program is financed entirely by the student group.

The *Journal of Blue Key* has recently stated something of the aims and worth of this important collegiate organization: "In the last 10 years Blue Key has grown more rapidly and has attracted more attention than any other honor society in the history of the fraternity world. Unshackled by tradition in ideas, principles, organization, and procedure, Blue Key has many staunch supporters among the progressives, and some critics among the conservatives. But Blue Key fills an important place in a changing college world, and quietly and surely goes on."

"Blue Key men . . . are men who face issues presented to them, who form an answer, and who state that answer. They are men who assume responsibility. They initiate those activities, and they are zealous to carry those activities through. They are leaders in student life and they will become leaders in their life after college. Blue Key men express their own lives and characters in what they are able to accomplish for their fellow men."

This year marks the tenth anniversary of the organization's life on the campus; the local chapter was installed on March 11, 1926.

Loaned To Government For Special Research



R. B. Draughon, assistant professor of history and acting alumni secretary for the past year and a half, is on leave during the current semester to conduct research in the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Mr. Draughon's work will be a part of a nation-wide survey of conditions in selected counties having to do primarily with the financial status of farm lands in order to determine, if possible, the reasons for the break-up or consolidation of holdings. This information is to be used by the Department of Agriculture in the formulation of its policies.

Studies are to be made of rural tax data to cover the period 1913 to 1890; farm mortgage data from 1936 to 1917; and farm transfers for whatever reason from 1936 to 1900. The survey is planned to cover a six months' period. The work is directed from Washington and is in charge of regional supervisors of which Mr. Draughon is one. He will conduct the work in South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Florida, and Alabama. His headquarters will be Auburn.

The data will be obtained from the county records by the white collar relief group. Records of eighteen Alabama counties will be studied.

Mr. Draughon was director of this work in Alabama in 1934 and is well qualified to take over the direction of this study since his interests have for a long period been in the field of government financial policies and affairs. His master's thesis at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute was, "A History of Alabama Bond Issues."

What Became of the Classmates?

--: 1901 --:

J. L. Haas is general agent for the Travelers' Insurance Company, with headquarters in Chicago, and has been with this company since graduation. He works primarily with Army and Navy officials throughout the United States. A member of the Iroquois Democratic Club of Chicago, he is an enthusiastic supporter of the New Deal, having been quoted extensively by *The Advertiser* in January in this connection. Mr. Haas is a former resident of Montgomery, where he has many relatives. He was a recent visitor on the campus.

John K. Skeggs is maintenance engineer in the Los Angeles County Road Department. As such he is connected with the construction of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. His address is 122 S. Mariposa Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

--: 1907 --:

Dr. John B. Clark, dean of Mercer University and president of the Association of Georgia Colleges, has recently announced the convocation of the Association at Mercer University. Dr. Clark took his B.S. at Auburn in 1907, and in 1910 was awarded the master's degree at Vanderbilt. In the following year he received the same degree at Harvard. In 1926 he was awarded the Ph.D. degree from New York University. For some years prior to his accepting his present position at Mercer Dr. Clark taught and served as dean at the Ala. Poly. Inst.

--: 1915 --:

A. L. Harrell is now with the Soil Conservation Service. Just after leaving college he was county agent in Lowndes County, but resigned to serve in the navy for the duration of the World War. Since that time he has operated a farm, been active in agricultural work of the state and has run for legislative office. He has two daughters: Jane and Helen, aged eleven and eight. Address: LaFayette, Alabama.

--: 1916 --:

C. B. McManus, 1615 Johnson Road, Atlanta, Ga., is assistant operating manager for the Georgia Power Co. He married Miss Helen Harrison, of Birmingham, in 1921. They have two sons, William, age four years, and Clifford Braswell, nine years. Mr. McManus was president of the Au-

burn Alumni Association in Atlanta in 1934.

--: 1920 --:

C. P. Storrs, since graduation at Auburn, has graduated from Eastman Business College in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., been a county agent, an agronomist for the American Cyanamid Company, and at present is working with the Soil Conservation Service in Greenville, Ala. He is a member of A. T. O. Fraternity.

--: 1922 --:

J. Harvey is a member of the firm, Allen, Sproull and Allen, Houston, Tex. After leaving college he was for a time a student engineer with the Alabama Power Company. Mrs. Allen was the former Miss Marjorie Nell Harris. As an undergraduate he was a member of Theta Chi social fraternity and Spades. Address: 1504 Shell Building, Houston, Tex.

--: Ex-1922 --:

Clifford Marton Sims is chemist with the U. S. Naval Medical Supply Depot in Brooklyn, N. Y. He is also studying at the present time in Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

--: 1923 --:

E. P. McDonald gives his address as 3112 Exposition Ave., Shreveport, La. He is connected with the Fair Park High School there as teacher of auto-mechanics. He has the B.S. and M.E. degrees and was the winner of the Miller Reese Hutchinson medal for inventive design.

L. L. Williams, while on the campus recently, called our attention to an error appearing in the last *Alumnus*. Miss Eleanor Jane Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, is a young lady of almost four years instead of a baby of a few months.

--: 1926 --:

W. R. ("Bill") Gray handles sales of air conditioning materials for his company in the Pennsylvania and New Jersey territories. Just after graduation he was connected with General Electric. Address: 2514 Broad St., Philadelphia.

--: 1927 --:

Rodney Carter is head of the science department in a Durham (North Carolina) high school. Shortly after graduation Carter went to Greenville, S. C., as science teacher. From there he accepted his present position. Address: Hope Valley Road, Durham, North Carolina.

W. E. Campbell, Jr., of Greenville, is now assistant director of school building service in the State Department of Education, Jackson, Miss. He has held this position for the past three years. While in Auburn he was a member of the S. A. E. fraternity.

S. L. Worley is with the Magdalena Fruit Co. at Santa Marta, Colombia, South America. In February of this year he completed eight years of service with this company. He visited Auburn, on vacation, in November, 1935. As a soils chemist he locates new banana lands and supervises the retirement out of those lands no longer suitable for banana cultivation.

--: 1929 --:

Frank H. DuBose is coaching at LaGrange (Ga.) High School. Since graduation he has coached also at Tallassee and at Auburn. While an undergraduate he was active in student affairs, being a member of Spades, Blue Key, O. D. K., Scabbard and Blade, and Sigma Nu Fraternity, beside having established an enviable athletic record and being president of the Senior Class and Colonel of the R. O. T. C. unit. DuBose married Miss Bessie Drake, of Auburn. They have two young daughters: Caroline Frances and Polly Drake, aged three years and seven months, respectively.

--: 1931 --:

Jack L. Capell since graduation from college has been with J. M. Harrison Realty Co., Montgomery. In addition to his work with this company he has found time to complete the required work in The Jones Law School and has recently been admitted to the bar. He was a member of Phi Kappa Phi and Delta Sigma Pi, honor fraternities, and Sigma Pi. In his senior year he won the Charles Irvin Travelling Scholarship. In June, 1932, he was married to Miss Nell Patterson, of Columbus, Ga.

--: 1932 --:

E. C. Richardson gives his address as Box 164, Anniston. He did graduate work at Auburn in 1935 and is now connected with the Soil Conservation Service.

George L. Morton gives his address as 109 7th St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. He is district sanitary engineer with the U. S. Public Health Service.

--: 1933 --:

W. V. Harlin is junior agricultural engineer with the Soil Conservation Service in Dadeville. He is a member of Alpha Gammo Rho Fraternity.

A. L. Payne is educational adviser at a CCC Camp near Coffeerville, Miss. Payne took the B. S. degree in the

Charles S. Davis '31

Charles S. Davis has come to Auburn to take the place of Prof. R. B. Draughon in the history department during the latter's leave of absence. Mr. Davis is not new to the Auburn faculty, having taught here during the second semester of 1934 when Mr. Draughon was on his first leave.

Davis was a student here during the period 1927-31, receiving the bachelor's degree in the department of science and literature. He received the master of science degree in the history department in 1932. He did graduate work in the University of California during the summer quarter of 1934. Since then he has been in residence at Duke University. For two years at Duke he has held a fellowship in history.

This fellowship came to him in recognition of a splendid record at Auburn, both in the graduate and undergraduate fields, and because of the submission to the graduate faculty of an outstanding thesis on Raphael Semmes—most distinguished of Confederate naval commanders. This study is now considered by some to be the best work on Semmes' life yet written since it includes many sources of information not available to the writers of the published volumes.

For the doctor's degree at Duke Mr. Davis is making a study of the "Plantation System in Alabama, 1820-1860". He is at present collecting materials for this study in the archives in Montgomery and from various private sources in the Black Belt and Tennessee Valley areas.

In thus coming to Auburn and working in the history field, Davis is following closely in the footsteps of his uncle, Dr. W. W. Davis, who graduated at Auburn in 1903 and in the following year received the master's degree. He is now head of the history department in the University of Kansas.

school of science and literature. His home is in Grove Hill, Ala.

Thomas P. Whitten received the Master's Degree in 1935 and is now with the Dadeville section of the Soil Conservation Service.

John C. Slone played football on Auburn's 1919 championship team and was a member of the honorary agricultural fraternity, Gamma Sigma Delta. From 1933-1935 he was connected with the Federal Land Bank of New Orleans, and since that time

has been with the Soil Conservation Service. He married Miss Louise Robertson in 1924. Address: Greenville.

--: Ex-1933 --:

Frank Gaines is with the Soil Conservation Service in Greenville. He married Miss Vivian Ellis.

--: 1934 --:

Frank G. Keller gives his address as Greenville, Ala. He is on the engineering staff of the Soil Conservation Service. At Auburn he was a member of Tau Beta Pi and Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternities.

Charles M. Sanders is junior agricultural engineer with the Soil Conservation Service at Dadeville. He married Miss Eleanor Hadaway. They have a young daughter.

John H. Greene is an engineering aide in the Soil Conservation Service located at Dadeville. He is a member of Delta Sigma Phi Fraternity.

W. Haynes Kelley was connected with the Seale Lumber Company immediately after graduation and is now stationed in Anniston as engineering aide in the Soil Conservation Service.

Lawrence Ennis, Jr., is located in Greenville. After graduation he was employed for a time with the Birmingham Electric Co. before accepting his present position with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. While here Ennis was a member of Blue Key, Keys, Sigma Epsilon Chi, and Scabbard and Blade. He was a member of S. P. E. social fraternity.

John T. Gailliard is with the Soil Conservation Service in Anniston. He married Miss Frances Flanagan, of Auburn.

--: 1935 --:

Fred Bell, Jr., is with the Marine Specialty Co., Mobile, in charge of sales of air conditioning equipment. He recently paid a visit to his brother, William Bell, a member of the Senior Class. Both are members of Beta Kappa fraternity.

Jack Shaw is enrolled in the Harvard Business School. At Auburn he made an excellent record in scholarship. He is one of a number of Auburn students who have gone to Harvard from Auburn.

W. T. (Barney) Musgrove was on the campus recently. He has taught and coached for the past year at Hartford. His athletic exploits will be remembered by hundreds of Auburn's football fans.

Cleve Brown, captain of last year's basketball team and regular quarterback on the Tiger eleven, is now teaching and coaching in Wetumpka.

Ocean Of Acid Water Covered Most Of Ala. In The Archeozoic Era

AN ALABAMA largely covered by a fresh-water ocean with the acidity of carbonated water was the picture given by George D. Scarseth, assistant professor of soils, in a recent speech before the Auburn Lions Club.

Only a small section of east central Alabama with Auburn near the border was free from this acid ocean during the Archeozoic era more than one billion years ago, according to Dr. Scarseth. This higher section was the base of the ancient Piedmont Mountain system.

As a result of this difference during the Archeozoic era, the soil north and east of Auburn is formed of the original crystalline rock. Just south of Auburn are the relatively newer soils formed by the water deposits. The line of division is sharply marked and easily detected.

During the Paleozoic period of 250,000,000 years ago the ocean had receded in North Alabama. Then huge herbaceous plants supported enormous reptile life in the mud flats of North Alabama. It was in this period that the coal deposits were formed. Before coal could be formed, according to Dr. Scarseth, there was necessary an atmosphere containing a great percentage of carbon dioxide and also a plant life attaining enormous size.

The relatively level area in this section of the State owes its contour to the fact that it is the only part of the State covered with the original crystalline rock of the Piedmont Mountain.

--: Ex-1935 --:

Joe H. Jolley has accepted a position as inspector with the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co., beginning his new duties on January 1. During the month of January he was located in the southern division headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., and was transferred to Macon, Ga., on February 1. Mr. Jolley is said to be the youngest man employed by the company. His technical training was received at the American School in Mechanical Engineering and at Auburn. He was connected for a time with the Birmingham Southeastern Railroad Co., Tallassee Mills, and recently employed by Pepperell Mills, Opelika.

Settlement Of Auburn By Judge John Harper Revealed By Old Slave

BY DR. GEORGE PETRIE
(Written March 5, 1926)

On a bright, pleasant afternoon not many years ago I was out bicycle riding. Following a narrow footpath through the woods I came rather unexpectedly into a clearing and saw at a little distance a negro cabin. An old Negro man was sitting in a split-bottom chair on the sunny side of the house, smoking his pipe, and meditatively enjoying his simple surroundings.

His name was Mose Harper. "Yes Sir, I used to belong in slavery days to the Harpers," he said.

"Were those Harpers any kin to the one who settled Auburn?" I asked.

"Yes, Sir," replied Mose, "they were the very ones."

His old master used to live in Harris county, Georgia. He came over here and was the first white man in Auburn.

"And when did you come to Auburn?" I asked.

"Me? I was with him that first night," he replied.

Now I knew that Auburn was settled in 1836 so I tested him: "How old were you then?"

"Me? I was just a little boy," he answered.

This seemed possible, as he was then quite an old man.

"What do you mean by that first night?" I questioned further.

"It was just this way," he answered. "Me and my Old Master, we rode over from Georgia. He took me along with him for company. We got right over there. (Here he pointed to some sloping ground between his cabin and Auburn.) Night came on and we camped. Man, Sir, what a night!"

"What was the matter?" I asked.

"Indians," he said, thoughtfully, and puffed on his pipe. "Indians. As soon as darkness came on they began to prowl around and shoot off their guns back in the woods and down in the low ground. It looked like the country was full of them."

"Were you scared?" I asked.

"I didn't sleep none," he said, and added later, "and my old master didn't either."

"Do you suppose there really were many of them?"

"It certainly seemed like it that night."

"What did you do?"

"Nothing that night, and we was

mighty quiet about even that. But soon as day came, we beat it back to Georgia."

"So you went back to Georgia and stayed there?" I asked.

"No, Sir, we didn't stay there," replied Mose. "We just retired for reinforcements. It wasn't long before we came back with a party of folks. That time we stayed. Yes, Sir. Me and my Old Master, Judge Harper, we settled this place what you calls Auburn."

Two 1935 Graduates Now Publishing New Paper In North Ga.

The North Georgia Journal, new tri-county weekly newspaper published at Rossville, Ga., is edited and managed by Neil O. Davis. Associate editor is Miss Henrietta Worsley. Both graduated at Auburn last May in the school of science and literature, majoring in English and taking a majority of the journalism courses offered in the English Department by Prof. Joseph E. Roop.

During his senior year, Mr. Davis served as editor of *The Plainsman*, and Miss Worsley was associate editor. Mr. Davis served a complete apprenticeship with *The Plainsman*, joining the staff in his first year as freshman sports editor. Later he was promoted to news editor, city editor, managing editor and finally editor-in-chief. Miss Worsley entered Auburn at the beginning of her junior year from Hollins College and worked for two years on the staff.

Aside from their newspaper work Mr. Davis and Miss Worsley found time to make enviable records in other fields. Mr. Davis was a member of Spades, Omicron Delta Kappa, President of Keys, a member of the social committee, a captain in the R. O. T. C. unit, and a member of Lambda Chi Alpha social fraternity. Miss Worsley was a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Cardinal Key, and Kappa Delta Sorority.

Several weeks after his graduation from Auburn, Mr. Davis became connected with *The Dothan (Ala.) Journal* in the capacity of editor. From this position he went to Rossville.

The plant of *The North Georgia Journal* boasts of the most modern equipment and is considered a model weekly organization. Employing seven persons, exclusive of a large corps of rural correspondents, the *Journal* set-up is complete in every detail.

The newspaper circulates in Walker, Dade, and Catoosa Counties. Although only five issues of *The Journal*

have been distributed, a number of daily and weekly newspapers in the North Georgia and Central Tennessee section have quoted editorials from the Rossville paper. *The Chattanooga Times*, leading daily in this section, has carried two articles concerning the editorial pages of *The Journal*.

Miss Worsley and Mr. Davis attended the Georgia Press Institute at the University of Georgia, Feb. 20-23.

This year, for the first time, some provision has been made for students wanting to major in journalism at Auburn. A journalism-English major is offered, requiring the student to enroll in approximately 20 hours of journalism. The rest of his major work consists of general electives in English. An increasing number of students is taking an interest in this program.

At present 22 hours of general journalism work are offered, all under the direction of Prof. Roop. This 22 hours includes study and practice in reporting, copy reading, history of journalism, feature writing, editorial writing, newspaper problems, news trends, and general newspaper study. Since the greater number of students enrolling in journalism classes are not interested in journalism as a profession, an attempt is made to make the work interesting and valuable to students in all departments.

In addition to the general work, two special courses are taught. One of these, agricultural journalism, is required of students in the College of Agriculture. They are taught how to write news articles and also how to bring about better cooperation between the local newspapers and the agricultural worker. The other special course is journalism for teachers, an elective for students in the School of Education.

No immediate expansion of the journalism work is anticipated at Auburn because there is no money to purchase needed equipment. Until this situation changes, the non-professional phases will be stressed.

CHAMPE ANDREWS DIES

As *The Alumnus* goes to press we regret to announce the death of Champe S. Andrews, '94, distinguished Auburn alumnus and at the time of his death vice-president of the National Folding Box Company with headquarters in New Haven, Conn.

Mr. Andrews' career has been a spectacular and brilliant one. He was one of the most widely known Auburn men among those "stalwart graduates of the nineties" who have reflected great credit upon the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Federated Engineering Societies

ORGANIZATION of the Federated Engineering Societies is regarded as the outstanding event of the year in the ranks of engineering students at Auburn. The movement got under way early last fall and was completed in December. It is not the intention to destroy the identity of A. S. C. E., A. S. M. E. and A. I. E. E., but rather to bring these organizations into closer cooperation so that a unified program of greater value to engineering students as a whole may be developed.

To control the organization and to plan for the programs an executive committee of six men has been formed. This committee is composed of the three presidents of the societies and one junior representative from each. When programs are to be planned one of the societies assumes responsibility and the others participate. This responsibility will be, as nearly as possible, divided equally among the several groups.

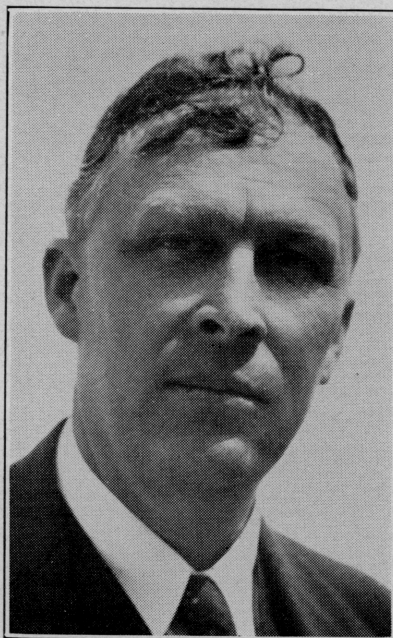
The first meeting of the Federated Engineering Societies was held in Broun Hall on December 9. Approximately 150 engineering students representing the three local groups were present.

Prof. J. M. McKinnon acted as master of ceremonies for the evening. Pres. L. N. Duncan, the first speaker, explained the inter-dependence of all engineering groups and assured the organization of the whole-hearted cooperation of the college. Dean J. J. Wilmore pointed out the need for such an organization in the engineering profession.

Special out-of-town speakers on this occasion were R. A. Polyglase, an alumnus of Auburn, and now with Warrior Waterworks Co., Birmingham, and Joseph W. Eshelman, president of the Alabama Division of the A. S. M. E.

Going ahead with the plans originally laid down by the federation Ross White, superintendent of construction for the Tennessee Valley Authority, was invited to come to Auburn to address the group at the second meeting. He was received enthusiastically.

Students and faculty feel that the move has been a splendid one. One of the faculty members expresses the opinion that the parent societies might well emulate the example set by the students, the feeling being that an engineer is an engineer and the sooner all branches come together for



ROSS WHITE

One of the nation's outstanding engineers, Ross White, addressed engineering students at Auburn on Feb. 10. Mr. White is general construction superintendent for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

permanent cooperation the better it will be for the entire profession.

In the near future the group plans to have a sound movie presented from the Republic Steel Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. The company has agreed to show the film here and to send an official of the company who will explain the entire activity of this organization.

The present presidents of the local societies have been largely instrumental in making the idea of consolidation of resources a reality. They are: A. S. C. E., W. B. Thomas, Huntsville; A. S. M. E., Ralph Steel, Birmingham; and for A. I. E. E., J. H. Williams, Shanghai, China.

Mr. Williams explains that this movement here at Auburn is a part of the national trend in student societies over the nation. Several national societies have been founded with the purpose of consolidation of the engineering profession.

It is pointed out that this move may be far-reaching since the student organizations are closely affiliated with the parent organizations and these latter are composed of the leading engineers in the profession throughout the country.

Philosophy Lectures

A SERIES of six lectures dealing with philosophical appreciation of beauty will be delivered at Auburn during the week of March 1 by Dr. Katherine Gilbert, professor of philosophy in the graduate school of Duke University.

Sponsored by the Institute and arranged by Dr. Rosa Lee Walston, of the Auburn school of education, Dr. Gilbert's lectures will be delivered in Student Hall from 4 to 5 p. m. beginning Monday, March 2 and extending through Friday, March 6. Dr. Gilbert is regarded as one of the most brilliant philosophers of the day. Her work in aesthetic has won for her a national reputation.

The lectures will be attended by a large number of students, both men and women, who find special interest in philosophy and the abstract concepts of beauty. Members of the faculty and townspeople will also be invited to attend the series.

Dr. Gilbert is the author of many published articles on philosophy, and her book, "Studies in Recent Aesthetic," has attracted wide attention. Before becoming a member of the graduate school faculty at Duke University, Dr. Gilbert taught for some time at Bryn Mawr. She has served as an editor of the "Journal of Philosophy." At Duke she has taken a prominent part in the organization of the coordinate college for women.

Dr. Gilbert will discuss "The Relation of Philosophy to Contemporary Thought"; Plato, the famous Greek philosopher; Spinoza, the great 17th century philosopher, "The Meaning of Beauty."

HOME EC. GRADUATES GET FINE POSITIONS

Auburn's home economics department, under the direction of Miss Louise P. Glanton, has furnished many dieticians to the City of New York.

Miss Lois Brown, '34, of Waverly, and Miss Evelyn Summers, '34, of Opelika, are on the staff of Kings County Hospital in Brooklyn.

Miss Irma Moon, '33, of Tallassee, is connected with the Seaview Hospital on Staten Island. Miss Frances Wilks, '35, of Opelika, is taking the student course in dietetics at this hospital.

Miss Ione Summers, '31, of Opelika, is on the dietetics staff of the New York Morristania.

(Continued on Page 19)

In Memoriam

DR. H. O. SARGENT, '01

The body of Dr. H. O. Sargent was brought through Auburn by train on the morning of February 13 en route to Washington, D. C., from Baton Rouge, La., where he died on February 12 from injuries received the week before in an automobile accident. Funeral was held in Washington.

Dr. Sargent was one of the outstanding leaders in vocational agricultural work, at the time of his death being federal agent in the department of education in charge of negro vocational agricultural work. He was well known in educational circles in Alabama, having served for a number of years as principal of the secondary agricultural school at Hamilton.

In 1902 Dr. Sargent was awarded the Master's Degree at Auburn, later completing the requirements for the doctorate at George Washington University. For a time after graduation here he was connected with the horticulture department. He has been connected with the federal department of education since 1918.

Accompanying the body to Washington was his son, H. O. Sargent, Jr., member of the freshman class at Auburn, who was called to his father's bedside in Baton Rouge soon after the accident.

MILLARD M. WHITEHEAD, '30

Millard M. Whitehead, aged 29, died in Enterprise on January 25, following an appendicitis operation which developed into peritonitis. After graduating at Auburn he taught for four years in the high schools of Gadsden, Rockwood, Tenn., and Elba. He received the M.S. degree at Auburn in August 1935.

DR. RICHARD DRAKE, '07

Dr. Richard Drake, former resident of Auburn, died at his home in Birmingham on February 7, following an attack of pneumonia. His sister, Mrs. Mary Drake Askew, of Auburn, was called to his bedside but reached Birmingham after he had passed away. Dr. Drake, a graduate in veterinary medicine at Auburn, for many years was a member of the Birmingham Board of Health.

Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon, February 9, in Auburn at the home of Mrs. Askew, with burial in the Auburn cemetery.

Dr. Drake was the only son of the late Dr. J. Hodges Drake, college physician at Auburn for 50 years, and Mrs. Drake, who with his sister, Mrs. Askew are the only immediate surviving relatives. Dr. Drake was unmarried. He was related to Jesse Drake of Auburn and to the Samford family in Opelika.

E. A. WAGNON, '33

News has been received by the Alumni Office of the death of E. A. Wagon, 1933 graduate of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, which occurred February 13 at Rossville, Ga., where he has been engaged for two years as high school teacher of English.

Mr. Wagon was the sister of Estelle C. Wagon, 1934 Auburn graduate. His wife was the former Miss Frances Harris, whose home was near Opelika in Lee County.

He was buried at Augusta, Ga., his former home.

At Auburn Mr. Wagon made a brilliant record, receiving his degree in 1933 with highest distinction in secondary education. His record as a teacher was of the same high quality which marked his undergraduate work at Auburn.

P. C. BROOK

P. C. Brook, 42, World War veteran, and assistant supervisor of agricultural education for the State Education Department, died on December 30 in Montgomery after an illness of about seven weeks, following a major operation.

A native of Bowden, Ga., Mr. Brooks, who held B.S. and M.S. degrees from the University of Georgia, came to Alabama about 15 years ago, beginning his career in educational work as principal of the high school at Marbury, where he was also instructor in vocational agriculture. After about two years in that position, he was chosen principal of the State Secondary Agricultural School at Jackson.

Later he served as principal of the State Secondary Agricultural School at Wetumpka, resigning that post to accept a place on the vocational agricultural department staff at Auburn. Appointed as assistant to the supervisor of the division of vocational education of the State Education Department, which functions in cooperation with the vocational department at Auburn, Mr. Brooks continued to maintain his place of residence and headquarters there.

THREE AUBURN WOMEN ARE CLAIMED BY DEATH

Following an illness of several months Mrs. Frederic Child Biggin, wife of Dean Biggin, of the school of architecture and allied arts, died on January 21. Funeral services for Mrs. Biggin were held from the Episcopal Church, of which she was a member. Formerly of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Biggin had been a resident of Auburn for the past 20 years.

Mrs. Wilmore, wife of Dr. J. J. Wilmore, dean of the school of engineering, died at a hospital in Montgomery on February 17, and was buried in Auburn on February 19 from the Episcopal Church. Her death followed an illness of ten days during which time little hope was held for her recovery. Before her marriage to Dr. Wilmore in 1891, she was Miss Mabelle Whitaker, of Hepzibah, Ga.

Mrs. B. M. Crenshaw, wife of the late Dr. B. H. Crenshaw, long-time head of the mathematics department, died in Montgomery on February 19 and was buried in Auburn on February 21st. Mrs. Crenshaw, before her marriage, was a member of the Auburn Glenn family. Her funeral was held from the Presbyterian Church.

ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA RESULTS IN DEATH OF PROFESSOR IN BOTANY

Funeral for George L. Fick, 39, associate professor of botany, was held Tuesday afternoon, February 4, from the Presbyterian Church. Professor Fick died at his home here on February 2, following an attack of pneumonia. Interment was made at the Auburn Cemetery.

Surviving are his widow, formerly Miss Geraldine Sharp, of Lynn Haven, Fla.; a six-year-old son, George Hermann; six brothers, Hermann, Milwaukee, Wis.; Otto, Oak Park, Ill.; Carl, Bronxville, N. Y.; Hillmar, Grayling, Mich.; William, Passaic, N. J.; and Rudolph, Grand Rapids, Mich.; and one sister, Miss Elizabeth Fick, Milwaukee, Wis.

Professor Fick came to Auburn as an instructor in botany in 1926, being raised to rank of associate professor in 1932. During his 10 years in Auburn he has been prominently connected with civic undertakings. For a number of years he directed the activities of the Boy Scouts here.

He was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1896, and did his undergraduate work at Michigan State College, where he received the B.S. degree in 1921. In 1925 he was awarded the master's degree from the same institution.

P. B. Williamson's Grid Rating System Developed

A system of scientific football ratings and predictions has been worked out and successfully conducted for the past several years by P. B. Williamson, of New Orleans, 1912 Auburn graduate.

While at Auburn Mr. Williamson was quite a football enthusiast and followed the game closely. After graduation he went for graduate study to Wisconsin and there had an opportunity to observe the brand of football played in the Middle West.

Next he went East to do more work in the field of engineering and there became personally familiar with Eastern football. He became acquainted with Walter Camp and aided him in making his All-American selections.

Continuing his work in engineering he maintained his interest in football and began the production of calculations and predictions purely for his own and his friends' interest. These reports became so popular that he was requested by the newspapers to make publication of them and this has resulted in a nationally famous rating system. During the 1935 football season the Williamson National Rating System was carried in the United Feature Syndicate, Inc., of New York.

Williamson's record on predictions so far has proved to be 87 per cent correct, in contrast to the general run of deductions which, because of the enormous number of opposites this season, have run down to unusually low averages. The fact that the Williamson System has again demonstrated the value of a scientific approach is more remarkable this season than ever before, since the returns after every week's games tended to confuse the most expert opinion.

Coach Meagher, commenting on the system to Mr. Williamson, said, "I want you to know that I believe your rating system is the finest system that I know in existence. I have followed it through the whole of last year and I realize your analysis of strength of various teams was arrived at after a complete and careful consideration of every possible feature available to give a fair valuation."

SPECIAL PARADE

Auburn cadets will march in a special parade on Bullard Field, March 14, in honor of Mrs. William A. Becker, of Summit, N. J., president general of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

AUBURN BEFORE CIVIL WAR

(Continued from Page 5)

The Rev. Morgan Terrentine was the first minister. In 1843 the first Baptist church was built. Later a structure was erected on the present site. This building was destroyed by storm during the Civil War while filled with wounded soldiers. It is said that the roof was blown down on the pews and that nobody was hurt or wet as a result.

In 1849 Edwin Reese and William Ellis organized a Presbyterian church, and in 1850 a building was erected for the use of this group. Prior to this time the Presbyterians had affiliated with other church groups already established. One other group—the Episcopal—added a church organization to complete the religious activity of the early period.

The Harpers had early planned to make Auburn an educational center. One Mr. Hallure had been employed to prepare the sons of the town for Emory College and the University of Georgia. When this man resigned his position Thomas Harper arranged for C. C. Flanagan to come and begin work on the establishment of a male academy. The establishment thus set up continued for a period of twenty years under the direction of Mr. Flanagan.

In 1846 a Masonic Lodge was organized and this group shortly thereafter chartered Auburn's second outstanding educational institution—the Auburn Masonic Female College. The main building of this college stood on the lot opposite the present Methodist church now occupied by a fraternity house. Just north of this building on Gay Street stood the chapel which later was removed to Auburn's present Campus, encased in brick, and named Langdon Hall, after one of the trustees.

From all accounts the commencement exercises in this building when it was a woman's institution must have been great events. "The large stage was arranged with tiers of seats where sat the pretty girls in uniform, pink and white for summer and green for winter. During these grand commencements large audiences gathered from different parts of the state. The concerts were grand occasions with six or eight pianos with flute and violin accompaniments. The town was filled with visitors who remained to the Male College Commencement which followed the next week. It was indeed a gala occasion for Auburn, long to be remembered by the citizens and the visitors."

(Continued on Page 20)

MATTHEW S. SLOAN

(Continued from Page 9)

that a concern in New Orleans was about to make a large shipment to points in the Southwest. Mr. Sloan did not know personally the man in charge, but called him on the long distance phone and told him that he wanted to get that business for the MKT. The man, who had never known Mr. Sloan, replied that it was a novel experience for him to have the chairman and president of a railroad ask to see him on such business, but told Mr. Sloan to come along and he would be glad to see him. The MKT chief executive, while believing thoroughly in the railroads as mediums of transportation, did not wait to go by their fastest trains, but flew from New York to New Orleans. He not only got that particular business, but the promise of much more in the future—and besides another warm friend.

In the course of a recent chat I asked Mr. Sloan to give his ideas of the duties of a chief railway executive. Any one who knows the man will not have to be told that I got a reply "right off the bat"—plenty hot.

"I don't pretend to say how the chairman or president of any other railroad should perform the duties of either of those offices," he began. "Before I was elected chairman of this railroad I made up my mind what I would do on this particular property. I knew I could get a good man to operate it—that was easy.

"To my mind," he continued, "salesmanship would be my chief job after I got the lay of the railroad, its territory and people. It didn't take long to do that. Railway executives always have said that they had only service or transportation to sell and could not fix the rates because of the limitations set up by the ICC. I knew that for the MKT to become prosperous again it was necessary, not only to 'sell the service' but personally to go after the actual traffic.

"That's what I have been doing, and what I shall continue to do. There is no end to that job. It never can be finished, as long as there is more traffic to get—and there always is more."

Right here Mr. Sloan called attention, in his characteristically emphatic way, to one of the most vital reasons why the railroads have not been able to meet truck competition to a greater extent than they have. He said: "The freight rate structure in this country was built up when the railroads had a monopoly of freight transportation, and also on the basis of big freight cars. The structure is still on those

two bases, with only moderate modifications.

"Do you know why the railroads have lost a lot of LCL (less than carload lot) freight to the trucks? Largely because the differential between the rate for 50,000 pounds and 500 pounds, we will say for illustration, is so great against the smaller shipment that the shipper simply cannot afford to use the railroads for that business. He is forced to hire trucks if he is in a small business, and put on his own if he is a big business man.

"Take for a concrete illustration Sears, Roebuck & Co. They have their large distributing warehouse for the entire Southwest at Dallas, which is on our railroad. Of course, all their merchandise to the warehouse is shipped carload lots—over the railroads. But when they begin to distribute to the smaller towns and cities they are forced to use trucks, of which they have a fleet, because of the proportionately high rates on the smaller shipments. Right now I am working to get lower rates on that business. If I can put them in, the Sears, Roebuck people tell me they will use our railroad whenever possible.

"Take another case. I found that a relatively small manufacturer in Texas was shipping his product all the way to Indiana by truck, because he could not afford to pay LCL rates on the railroads. I was able to put in a lower rate and now we have that business as far as our lines go. There are business concerns in Texas shipping goods by trucks to various points here in the East, because they cannot afford to pay the railroad rates. Those rates should be adjusted, and I am sure, if generally done, the railroads would get the bulk of the business, make money on it and put the trucks out of commission.

"I repeat, as I see the railroad situation today, the three great essentials are personality on the part of railway executives, salesmanship and a reasonable adjustment of rates to specific situations, particularly with a view to overcoming truck competition. With these essentials realized we would not hear nearly as much about 'railroad problems' and legislation as we have for some years.

"Just one point more. When I was a public utility official I never had a rate case. I reduced rates before the Commission had a chance to compel me to do it. Now as a railway executive I believe in wholehearted co-operation with the ICC and in keeping 'one jump' ahead of them by doing things that ought to be done before they have a chance or occasion to compel me to do them."

As we were finishing our chat Mr. Sloan made it very emphatic that he was speaking only for himself and the MKT railroad and was not saying what the executives of other railroads should do. Could not some of them take a few leaves out of his railroad notebook of less than two years, to good advantage to themselves and the properties they direct?

Someone may say "Facts rather than ideas and theories count ultimately when you are running a railroad or any other business." I have set down in this article a few of the many ideas that Mr. Sloan gave me. Now for vital facts and figures, which he also gave me.

Operating revenues of the MKT for December were about \$2,450,000, an increase of 24% over December, 1934. For both November and October the increase was around 27% over the respective periods of the previous year.

Operating revenues for 1935—eleven months actual and December mostly estimated—were close to \$27,400,000, an increase of probably more than \$1,000,000 over 1934. The deficit after fixed charges for last year was around \$1,928,000, compared with \$2,111,258 for the previous year. The comparison would have been much more in favor of 1935 except for unfavorable business and railroad traffic conditions in the southwest during the greater part of the first six months of the period and drouths and floods, that cost the MKT \$500,000. Altogether these factors put the operating revenues of MKT \$1,200,000 behind the same period of the previous year.

When that company obtained a loan of \$2,300,000 from the RFC late in May, 1935, its cash was down to approximately \$1,500,000. Mr. Sloan told me that on December 31, last, it had risen to around \$6,000,000. After meeting fixed charges on July 1 of this year, amounting to \$1,458,000, Mr. Sloan estimates that the cash item will stand at \$4,300,000 in round figures. From then on till November 30 he predicts a further rapid expansion, so that on that date the amount will be practically \$8,000,000.

These figures are based on estimated operating revenues for this year of \$31,000,000. An increase of 21% is calculated for January, with varying gains for the next few months, and with 22% in June and an average increase of 13.4% for the year. During 1935 over 200 new industries were located on MKT lines, the largest number for three years. These indus-

tries will give employment to 1,500 persons and, it is expected, will add 18,500 cars of traffic annually to the company's business. Mr. Sloan is of the opinion that while cotton growers may get lower prices for their product, as a result of the Supreme Court decision in the AAA case, the railroads that carry cotton, of which MKT is one, will have a larger quantity to haul.

He is particularly encouraged over the fact that the increased volume of freight traffic that developed for the MKT during the last few months of 1935 is being carried over to the present year. For the first four loading days of January 569 more cars of revenue freight were handled than for the same period of last year, an average daily increase of 142 cars. On January 6, loadings reached 1,562 cars, a particularly good day.

"Cash in the box is what counts," many railway executives are wont to say. For the first three days of January receipts from agents and conductors on MKT lines showed an average daily increase of \$21,600 over the corresponding days of 1935.

Mr. Sloan is considering the advisability of paying off this year \$1,000,000 of the \$2,300,000 RFC loan, the company's only short term debt outstanding. There is little probability of any part of the accumulation on the adjustment bonds, of \$678,578 to December 31, last, or of the accumulation on the preferred stock of 29 3/4 %, or \$19,844,350, being paid or refunded during the current year.

It is evident from the foregoing that the MKT is in a strong financial position, with the possibility of considerably better earnings this year than last. It had a sound reorganization in 1922 and is not burdened with a top-heavy capital structure. The latter would be improved considerably if the adjustment bonds were to be gotten out of the way. This, undoubtedly, will come in due time. The lines of the road are favorably located for traffic and Mr. Sloan thinks that the outlook for a much better wheat movement than last year, and for several years, is particularly bright, and that traffic otherwise will increase to the extent he has already indicated.

The sharp advance recently in MKT bonds has reflected the improvement in the earnings during the latter half of last year and the still further improvement confidently looked for this year. Shrewd and discriminating investors would do well to make a particularly careful study of this company and its securities.

ALABAMA STATION

(Continued from Page 6)

crotalaria has been planted on this ground since 1931 and corn has been grown each year. Each summer an excellent stand of crotalaria has volunteered and produced a good growth before frost. In this experiment, crotalaria has increased the corn yield approximately 30 bushels per acre. The potential possibilities of this crop are almost unbelievable.

Protein Supplements for Hogs

Hog feeding experiments were started in 1896 and have been continued to the present. Many of the early experiments had to do with grazing crops and protein supplements to corn for fattening hogs. The grazing value of peanuts, chufas, sweet potatoes, cowpeas, and soybeans were tested. All of these crops proved to be well adapted to the fattening of hogs, peanuts being especially efficient. It was shown that to produce a pound of pork required 2 to 2.5 pounds of peanuts when the nuts were grazed, and 3 to 3.5 pounds when the nuts were fed in drylot. Velvet beans were shown to be a poor feed for hogs but a very good feed for beef and dairy cattle. Two and one-half pounds of velvet beans are equivalent to one pound of cottonseed meal in the cattle ration.

Tankage, shorts, peanut meal, and skim milk have been shown to be excellent protein supplements to corn for fattening hogs. Hogs fed corn alone required 8.6 pounds of feed to produce a pound of gain, while hogs fed corn and protein supplement required only 3.8 pounds of feed for a pound of gain.

Experiments in improving the quality of hogs by grading up the native stock showed that pigs were rapidly improved in type, quality, and ability to make rapid and cheap gains where purebred boars were used. The quantity of feed required to produce 100 pounds of gain was 465 pounds for the scrub hogs and 403 pounds for the half-breeds.

Some of the first nutrition experiments conducted at this station showed the importance of supplementing rations which are low in minerals. Such rations must have salt and some source of lime such as marble dust, limestone, air-slaked lime, or bone meal, added to them to support growth and reproduction and prevent weak bones.

Feeding tests showed that 10 cents worth of minerals saved \$2 net on the feed cost of 100 pounds of gain in hogs.

Saving the Soil

In 1925 experiments on soil erosion control were started at Auburn. The results of this work revealed that with a single one-inch rain soil losses were:—

	5% slope	20% slope
Freshly plowed land..	1 ton	9 1/2 tons
Land covered in vetch	1-40 ton	1-7 ton

Cotton was planted on this area and the total soil losses measured during the cultivation season with a total rainfall of 7.36 inches. Two tons of soil were lost per acre on a 5 per cent slope, 33 1/2 tons on a 20 per cent slope. The data reveal that terraces properly constructed and maintained, cover crops, crop rotation, and economical land use constitute the four steps necessary in a complete erosion control program.

Field experiments indicate that the Nichols terrace, which is essentially a broad shallow ditch, 18 inches deep and 12 to 18 feet wide, is most satisfactory as a mechanical device for removal of excess water or run-off from sloping land at a non-erosive velocity. Through cooperation with manufacturers, satisfactory power terracing equipment for building the Nichols terrace has been developed.

In Alabama, as a result of this work, thousands of acres are being terraced and other erosion control measures put into practice.

Fighting Insect Pests

During the past fifty years more than 200 native pests have irritated Alabamians in their struggle for food, clothes, shelter, and personal comfort. In addition to native pests which have been given attention by the department of zoology-entomology, work has been done on injurious insects from foreign countries which have entered Alabama; the San Jose scale entered this state in 1897, Argentine ant in 1905, Mexican boll weevil in 1910, Mexican bean beetle in 1918, and Oriental peach moth and vegetable weevil in 1924.

It has been found profitable to dust cotton with calcium arsenate when the expected yield is one-half bale or more per acre, when boll weevils are numerous during the fruiting season, or when the price of cotton is 10 cents a pound or more.

In Central Alabama rootworm injury to stands of corn following winter legumes can be avoided if the legume is turned and disked under by or before April 15 and the planting of corn is delayed until May 1 or thereafter.

\$4,000,000 Every Year

An estimated loss of \$4,000,000 yearly is caused by insect damage to stored corn, peas, beans, and other products. It has been found that this damage can be greatly reduced or almost entirely avoided by fumigation with carbon disulphide.

In an attempt to find one insecticide which would control practically all garden pests a derris dust made by mixing one pound of derris (containing 4 per cent rotenone) with seven pounds of superfine dusting sulphur was developed. This dust will control practically all the chewing insects attacking garden crops. It is especially effective for the control of the Mexican bean beetle, cabbage worm, and red spider.

In some groves, pecan weevil worms have occasionally destroyed over three-fourths of the pecan crop. Wormy pecans can be avoided by capturing the pecan weevils on the trees from the middle of August to the middle of September. The weevil can be caught by placing a sheet under the tree, jarring the limbs, and then picking up the fallen beetles.

In the southern counties of Alabama crop failures on new land have been found to be due to two factors: First, the almost complete absence of available phosphorus in the soil, and second, the very large nitrogen requirement of crops on new ground the first year.

Pines Check Erosion

Pines set in experimental plantings at Auburn in 1926 on poor, eroded land have established themselves, have checked erosion, have begun to build up a "forest floor" and also have begun to lay down soil washed from areas above the planting. These experiments have shown that pines artificially set under extremely adverse conditions, given no further attention except for fire protection, will not only survive but will make very satisfactory growth and give a valuable commercial crop in the end.

HOME EC. GRADUATES

(Continued from Page 15)

Miss Frances Sundberg, '35, of Mobile, is a student dietician at Bellevue Hospital.

Miss Carlton Tompkins, '34, of Osceola, Arkansas, is on the Gouverneur Dietetics staff.

Miss Mildred Cottier, '35, is a student dietician at Grasslands Hospital, Valhalla, New York.

Miss Lucy Meadows, '35, of Salem, is on the student dietician force of the Hackensack (New Jersey) Hospital.

COLONEL FRANKE

(Continued from Page 7)

1915 he served in the Philippines. In July, 1917, he went to France with the First Division and remained there until a short time after the armistice. During the latter part of his duty in France he was attached to General Headquarters in the office of the Chief of Artillery of the American Expeditionary Force. From 1922 to 1924 Col. Franke headed the ROTC work in the Colorado Agricultural College.

The Colonel came to Auburn in 1931. While here he has affiliated with the service clubs of the city and with outstanding student organizations on the Campus. He is a Rotarian, a member of O. D. K., Scabbard and Blade, Delta Phi Omega, and the Army and Navy Club of Washington.

In this issue of *The Alumnus* he writes for us the story of the development of Polo at Auburn; a thing which adds variety and interest to the athletic program and a project to which he has given himself enthusiastically.

POLO AT AUBURN

(Continued from Page 7)

After the World War our War Department issued instructions encouraging all commanders to establish polo wherever practicable. The expressed object was "to promote skill in horsemanship and daring." It was considered that the game developed a type of character essential to the military profession, since no other team sport requires as great speed in decision and the same high degree of boldness. Here we have an example of how erroneous is the impression that with motorization the day of the horse has passed. Although there is a dearth of it in the colleges of the South, polo since the World War has grown by leaps and bounds in the United States. For each polo club before that time there are more than three today. No other sport has maintained as nearly a one hundred per cent amateur status. Except for ROTC equipment and horses being already available at Auburn, the cost of the sport would probably exceed that of football and would therefore be prohibitive.

Due, it is understood, to lack of financial assistance and encouragement by their athletic departments and administrations, polo now enjoys only a very limited intramural status at the University of Georgia and has been entirely discontinued at the University of Florida. This leaves Auburn with the distinction of being the only insti-

tution of higher learning south of the Mason-Dixon line and east of the Mississippi, except Virginia, but including all of Louisiana, that provides this fascinating sport for its students. This fact would seem to be of some publicity value as the existence of polo at Auburn is known to have brought some students who declared they would otherwise have gone elsewhere.

For its first four years in this venture Auburn has established an enviable record. In 15 college games played, Auburn has won 10 and lost five. Auburn's record against the Mobile Club, the Governor's Horse Guards in Atlanta, and teams from Maxwell Field and Fort Benning has been even more impressive. The college teams played were the Universities of Florida, Georgia, Missouri, and Ohio State. Both Missouri and Ohio State have for some years given the major-letter award for polo. Auburn defeated the former 9 to 8 last year and split two games with Ohio State losing 5 to 6 and winning the next 11 to 2.

Plans contemplate playing the above-named teams this year with the exception of Georgia and Florida and with the addition of the University of Illinois and a club recently organized at the Naval Air Station in Pensacola. Six to ten games are generally played on the Auburn campus.

To improve the training this year two new wooden horses in cages have been constructed. It is also hoped that some six new horses in a group of nine received from Texas last summer will be ready for play before the end of this season. The new head coach is handicapped, however, in that only three lettermen are back this year. They are B. N. Ivey, W. H. Dexter and R. J. Chandler. Other members of last year's squad are P. S. Hicks, J. O. Rush, C. W. Walter, J. L. Wesley, T. P. Bacon, M. H. Brawner, J. R. Burton, H. M. Chapman, T. E. Childress, G. W. Hardie, B. B. Johnson, and Stanley Worsham.

AUBURN BEFORE CIVIL WAR

(Continued from Page 17)

The Auburn Classical and English Male School under the supervision of Professor Hodsdon made its appearance in 1853. This institution continued until the outbreak of the Civil War.

In 1857 the best known of the early Auburn educational institutions was established. The Methodists of Alabama chartered what was known as the East Alabama College. The first President was the Rev. Mr. Sass-

net; other members of the faculty were Professors Glenn, Dunklin, and Darby. The laying of the cornerstone was an event of great importance in the history of Auburn. Mrs. Frazier calls it the "greatest day Auburn ever experienced up to that time."

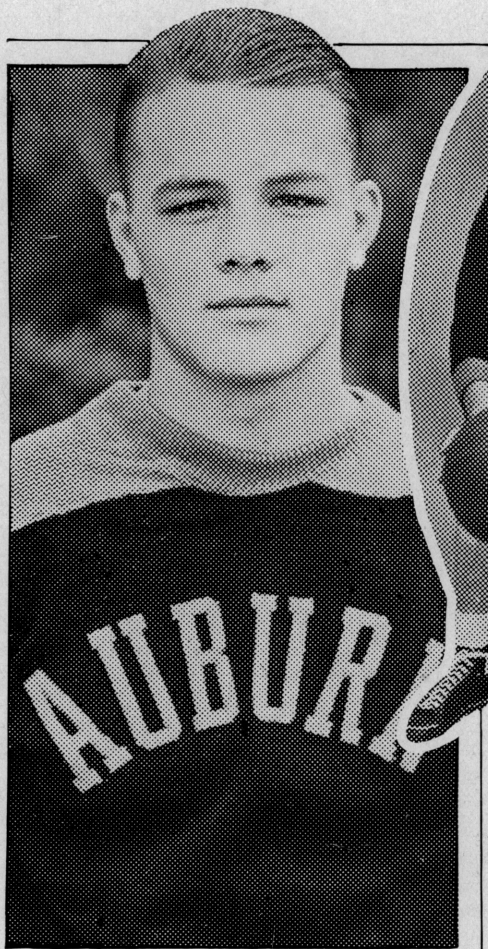
Thus it was that in the space of 24 years the Town of Auburn had grown rapidly. It had developed into a flourishing educational and social center, not to mention the agricultural and semi-industrial position which it had attained. But the Civil War halted development everywhere in the South.

The late Mrs. Frazier, who was a little girl of eleven at that time, has described the period which followed.

"But I am sorry to record that after a few short years the clouds of war began to gather, and our once peaceful and happy little village presented a different scene. The Auburn Guards, a company of young men, was organized, and led by Captain Dixon. Fancy uniforms and caps were the chief attractions to me and others. The sound of fife and drum called our boys to arms and to war, to fight against the Northern foe for our rights, as we felt. The boys volunteered from college, and in 1861 the doors of our great institution were closed. Our once happy boys marched away to return no more. The college was soon after turned into a hospital for our sick and wounded soldiers—many of them dying. We have a beautiful shaft raised to the memory of our young men who are buried in Pine Hill Cemetery. * * *

"I am so glad that I remember some of these boys, and, with many others, ministered to their comfort. I will not dwell longer on those four tragical years, but this I will say in honor to our brave women and children; the luxuries of former days were forgotten and the spinning wheel and the loom was the special music heard from every household. Knitting socks was our pastime; my friend, Mrs. Dr. Drake and I knit a sock a day, but they were not so particular then just how the toe and heel should be finished.

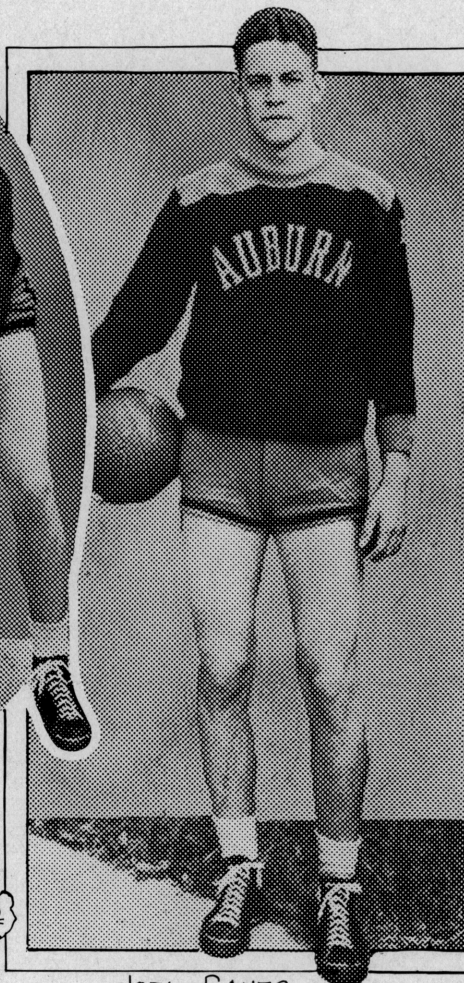
"After the war, we who were once so prosperous and happy, were poor indeed, but I am glad to say we still had grit. We went to work and built up our lost fortunes; at least some of us. The college was presented to the State by our noble Christian brethren and since has been climbing to heights. Today (1920) this institution ranks first in all the Southland."



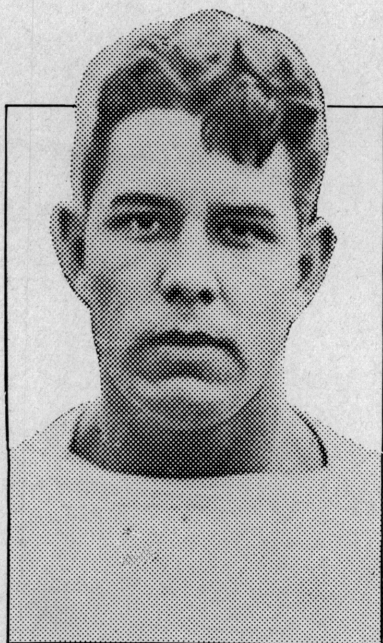
HUGH RODGERS



JOE BOB MITCHELL



JOEL EAVES




COACH RALPH JORDAN -
ALABAMA POLY-AUBURN

Results of Season

(Through Feb. 15)

Auburn 33	Bevelle Mills 14
Auburn 32	Bentley Sport Shop 10
Auburn 23	Clemson 33
Auburn 18	Clemson 31
Auburn 27	Vanderbilt 47
Auburn 25	Sewanee 22
Auburn 34	Sewanee 25
Auburn 26	Birmingham-Southern 17
Auburn 32	Vanderbilt 37
Auburn 31	Georgia Tech 28
Auburn 42	Sewanee 18
Auburn 41	Sewanee 31
Auburn 50	Pepperell Mills 27
Auburn 23	Russell Mills 14
Auburn 44	LaGrange "Y" 42
Auburn 41	Birmingham-Southern 22
Auburn 20	Ft. Benning 16
Auburn 33	Georgia 26



Sun-curing
Turkish leaf tobacco.
The tobacco is strung
leaf by leaf and hung
on long racks like you
see here.

The aromatic Turkish tobaccos
used in Chesterfield cigarettes give
them a more pleasing taste and aroma.

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